

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRN
MARCH 22, 1924

SENSIBLE NEGROES

In an All-Race Congress at Chicago, leaders of a majority of negro organizations in America have flatly refused to align themselves with the Communist Party, proposed by a radical minority.

Beyond this decisive and praiseworthy step, the "Negro Sanhedrin," as it is called, is doing other things worthy of notice. Its moderate programme, adopted as a permanent platform, calls for advancement of the race through better schools, through fuller expression in art, business and world service to the race, and through the application of the ideals of Christianity to all problems. Political affiliation was absolutely frowned upon.

The "Sanhedrin" took note of the disgraceful exploitation of negro labor, which in years past has been drawn in huge numbers from the agricultural communities of the South to the industries of the North, which sought cheap help. But the Southern negro has found, to his sorrow, that he is not fitted for this life which often has robbed him of the happiness which was his "back home" with his own people. The congress deplored this exploitation in "the conflict between capital and organized labor," urged that the black man be not used as a pawn in this game and that in such cases he be accorded equal pay.

Education, however, was given primary importance in the programme, which asks equal school facilities based upon equal per capita distribution of public funds for the maintenance of public school education. The congress might have gone further and asked that the example of Louisville in the matter of progressive negro education be followed. It is well known, as the absence of any sort of protest testifies, that the system of public school education of negroes in Louisville is a model for the country.

When leaders of the race exhibit such good taste as to abstain from any political adhesion whatever and to reject such dangers as communism, their efforts to promote their advancement in lines of education, commerce and art should be recognized.

National Organization - 1924.

NATIONAL RACE CONGRESS PLANS TO ESTABLISH HERE A LEGISLATIVE BUREAU

Final Action on Plan will be taken at Coming Convention which meets here next month. The idea is popular

The establishment of a bureau of information here at the seat of the American government, where all matters vital to our well being may be closely watched and scrutinized by vigilant, capable and true representatives of our group, seems to be the order of the day and is the paramount object of the National Race Congress.

The great need of such a bureau has been apparent for some time but other questions of pressing importance have delayed the consummation of this enterprise. That the country is warming up to this idea and becoming more determined than ever to line up behind the organization that has in its program the establishing of this medium of information and intelligence, is evidenced by the enthusiasm with which President Jernagin was received on his recent trip through parts of the South. On this trip he stopped off at Raleigh, N.C., proclaiming this message, where, as the Union Reformer puts it, he was guest at luncheon of "Raleigh's best business and professional men." The Reformer goes on to state that "The burden of his message was to show those present the good results that can be achieved through cooperative relationship. He appealed to the

members of the league to put aside their petty differences and throw their moral, financial and intellectual strength together and cooperate for the good of all the people.

"The big thing that the members of the Race need, is a centralized bureau composed of our safe conservative leaders to represent our interests when things of vital importance occur, and such is the aim and purpose for which the Race Congress was organized," he said.

Present indications are that after the next session of the congress, which convenes here April 30, to May 2, this bureau of information will be a going concern. Information and matters pertaining to our group will be collected from every where and distributed to news papers, interested organizations and persons having use for such material.

President Jernagin has been authorized by the executive committee of the congress to solicit funds for this bureau, and it is understood that he is calling on all organizations to be represented at the annual session to send delegates prepared to help swing open the doors of this much needed institution.

Washington, D. C., March 5th.—In response to urgent requests from certain states, the executive committee of the National Race Congress, which met here last week to make arrangements for the next annual session, advanced the date of the meeting from May 7th to April 29.

Mount Carmel Baptist Church, 3rd and Eye streets, N. W., was selected for the proceedings of the congress which will close May 2nd.

President Jernagin reported that during his recent trip through parts of the South he had met with some of the leading citizens and had organized units of the congress at Tampa and Jacksonville, Florida. On his return trip he topped off at Raleigh, N. C., where, as the Union Reformer puts it, he was a guest at a luncheon representing "Raleigh's best business and professional men." The Reformer goes on to state that "The burden of his message was to show those present the good results that can be achieved through co-operation. He appealed to the members of the league to put aside their petty differences and throw their moral financial and intellectual strength together and co-operate for the good of all the people."

"The big thing that members of the Negro race need, is a centralized bureau composed of our conservative leaders to represent our interests when things of vital importance occur, and such is the aim and purpose for which the Race Congress was organized," he said.

The committee passed a resolution authorizing the president to solicit funds for this bureau.

**RACE CONGRESS SESSION
ADVANCED TO APRIL 29**

Idea Of Information Bureau Here

Taking Country—President

Authorized to Solicit Funds

Lincoln League Passes Resolutions Condemning Rape of Ga. Organization

**Warns Republican Administration at Washington That the Race Regards the
Treatment of Georgia Regular Republicans as a Rank Discrimination
Against the Negro.**

**Asks That Regular Organization and National Committeeman Be Restored to Control of Party
Affairs In the State.**

Chicago, February 12, 1924.—WHEREAS the Harding administration raised the race issue against the Negro by establishing the policy of "lily-whiteism," race caste and proscription throughout the South in general and Georgia in particular, by the appointment of white men to office, to the exclusion of Negroes and the elimination of the Negro entirely from participation in the councils of the party, as a fixed policy; and,

WHEREAS, the Harding administration, with John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Joe Kealing, of Indiana; the late Clarence Miller of Minnesota, and others, in order to affirmatively establish this policy, went into Georgia in utter disregard to the regular Republican organization, hand-picked a bunch of white men without consulting the Republicans of Georgia and arbitrarily set them up as the Republican organization of the State, instead of the regular organization which had existed and functioned since Lincoln; and,

WHEREAS, in furtherance of the policy of "lily-whiteism" and the exclusion of the Negro from office-holding and participation in party councils in Georgia, and throughout the South, John T. Adams did on the 26th day of July, 1921, send into Georgia Clarence Miller, of Minnesota; Joe Kealing, of Indiana; Billy McGinnis, of Ohio, and C. H. Houston, of Tennessee, for the purpose of organizing a "lily-white" organization out of the bunch of white men who bore letters of admission signed by either John T. Adams, chairman, or Clarence Miller, secretary, or both, and these carpet-baggers went into Georgia as representatives of the Harding administration, organized by electing Clarence Miller, chairman; Joe Kealing, floor leader; C. H. Houston, parliamentarian, and Billy McGinnis, doorkeeper, in total defiance of the expressed laws of the State of Georgia, and Mr. Miller, upon being declared elected by Joe Kealing, remarked that "This is a great day for the white men of the South in general and Georgia, the Empire State of the South, in particular. I am directly from the White House to bring a message to the white men of Georgia. This message is an emancipation proclamation to you. It is the freeing of white men from the domination of black men. The President believes that an active, effective Republican party can be built up in the South, but that it cannot be built up with Negro leadership. (Great applause.) He is not averse to Negroes voting, but he believes that white men ought to lead, and that white men will not follow Negro men, and for that reason he has dispatched this committee to Georgia for the purpose of emancipating you gentlemen." At the conclusion of Mr. Miller's address, one J. L. Phillips was elected chairman of this irregular organization set up then and there by carpet-baggers; and,

WHEREAS, since the organization of this irregular group of white men, patronage has been distributed in the State of Georgia through this irregular group in utter disregard of the endorsement of our National Committeeman and his state organization, not one appointment being given the regular Republican organization of Georgia; and,

WHEREAS, among all the National Committeemen of the United States, the National Committeeman of Georgia has been singled out to be ignored and disregarded on the sole and single ground of his color; and,

WHEREAS, the conduct and policy with reference to the Negro people in this country is unprecedented, unheard of and contrary to the time-honored policy and principles of the party of Lincoln, Grant and Roosevelt, and said policy has done more in the South to strain the relations between the races and enthrone "lily-whiteism" and encourage the Negro haters in both parties in

the United States Senate to refuse to confirm any colored man to a position of honor and trust; and,

WHEREAS, John T. Adams, to further emphasize his policy of caste and proscription, in writing and publishing the biographies of the members of the National Committee in The National Republican, the official organ of the Republican party, has published the biography of every member of the Republican National Committee except the lone Negro member; and,

WHEREAS, the thirteen millions of Negroes in the United States, whose representative the Honorable Henry Lincoln Johnson is, do not regard this conduct as the personal ignoring of Mr. Johnson himself, but as an insult offered to the intelligence of the race, the Harding administration having raised the race issue by its policy of race hatred and the elimination of Negroes from office-holding and party councils,

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, THAT a committee from the Lincoln League, in convention assembled this the 12th day of February—the birthday of the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, who believed in a government of the people, for the people, by the people, and that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed—be appointed to lay a copy of these resolutions before the President of the United States and petition his excellency to correct the wrong done the Republicans of Georgia in particular and the race in general, by restoring to the Republican organization and National Committeeman of Georgia the control of party affairs in the State.

RESOLVED, FURTHER, That we desire to express our abiding faith in the patriotism, fairness and lofty Christian character of President Coolidge and his willingness to give a man a square deal, without regard to race, color or previous condition of servitude.

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WHEREAS, the Harding administration, with John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Joe Keating of Indiana; the late Clarence Miller of Minnesota, and others, in order to affirmatively establish this policy, went into Georgia in 1921, and disregarded the regular Republican organization, based on a bunch of white men without consulting the Republicans of Georgia and arbitrarily set them up as the Republican organization of the State, instead of the regular organization which had existed and functioned since Lincoln; and

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ADDRESS TO COUNTRY

(Special to The Eagle.)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—The address to the country adopted by the convention of the Lincoln League of America is one of the strongest papers that organization ever drew. The committee was headed by Charles A. Cottrell, of Ohio, and the address follows:

"The Lincoln League of America, in regular assembled convention, reiterates its principles as thus far pronounced. They are:

"The rights of men in the United States as well as the right of man a broad.

"The equality of all men of all bloods and races and the joint ownership of the United States by those who have defended it; by those who discovered and developed its resources.

"Belief in the future of the American Negro as an American; determination to remain under the flag made sacred by our blood and fight it out; pride in our achievements that answers all who revile us.

"The membership of the Lincoln League is composed of native Americans, whose ancestry found life in the death of Lincoln.

Political Allegiance.

"The Lincoln League reaffirms its allegiance to that political party which gave Lincoln to the world and a race to liberty.

"In its efforts to train and educate a race—thirteen million strong—in the spirit of the American Government and in respect for the orderly progress, the Lincoln League strives to vindicate the sword of Grant and the pen of Lincoln.

"The Lincoln League finds pleasure in the character of Calvin Coolidge, President of our country. He represents the conscience of the nation. He stands for the spirit of our Government.

"The Lincoln League calls upon the race it represents to stand for law and stand behind the Government; to stand for all the law including the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The Lincoln League calls on its fellow-citizens also to stand for the law and behind the Government; to stand for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as well as the Eighteenth.

"We speak a race to its opportunities and a nation to its duties. We speak the race represented by the Lincoln League to be patient and we speak those who control the Government to be just.

Free Ballot.

"The Lincoln League believes in a free ballot—a ballot as free in Alabama as in Massachusetts. This nation cannot endure with some of its citizens enfranchised and many of its citizens disfranchised. The future of this Republic stands upon the restoration of the ballot to those from whom

it was taken in the heat and passion of revenge.

"The Lincoln League speaks the heart of this nation to unlock the door of the jim-crow car. Efforts to humiliate Americans because of their color must eventually lead to efforts to humiliate Americans because of their religious belief.

Migration.

"Thousands of American Negroes are changing their habitation. Some say changes are unwise and many say it will do the people good. It is the belief of the Lincoln League that it is always in order for people to flee oppression and make it to the places where their children can be free and their women enjoy the protection of decent society.

"The refusal of the South to allow the Negro to participate in the Government he is taxed to maintain and the injustice of the South that herds the Negro in the jim-crow car is an invitation to the Negro race to rise and flee. A people cannot always bear oppression.

Sex Equality.

"The Lincoln League believes in the political equality of the sexes. Those who make a home ought to be quick to make a Government. Those who give birth to men should be expected to give birth to ideas upon which Government of men must rest.

"There is no North; there is no South. There should not be. Therefore, the law should not be sectional. Those who live in one state should feel as secure in life and property as those who live in another. Upon that rock the Lincoln League stands.

"We believe in the flag of our country. We stand upon the Constitution. Behind us is the Declaration of Independence. We wear before all men the Emancipation Proclamation. The story of the American Negro gives language to merit and his achievements lend phrases to all who deserve. We live in fondest gratitude to the philanthropists and benefactors who gave us light and learning after Lincoln and Grant had given us law and liberty. Among all there is no American beyond us in the spirit of patriotism and in the do and dare of battle whenever the foe shall come.

"We love freedom for all—for those who have worn the shackles of slavery no more than for those who once imposed the shackles of slavery.

"These are our principles and our declarations. We dedicate ourselves to the first purpose that drew us together—To secure to those for whom Lincoln died all Lincoln died to secure."

Race Congress Comm. Meets Here

The Executive Committee of the National Race Congress met here Thursday, with Dr. W. H. Jernagin, president, presiding. The Committee advanced the date of the annual meeting of the Congress from May 7 to April 22, owing to the meeting of the general conferences of the various Methodist Churches the first week in May.

The Committee also passed a resolution authorizing the president to solicit funds for the establishment of a bureau of publicity here in Washington. A resolution authorizing the establishing of the bureau of publicity was passed at the annual meeting here last May.

President Jernagin made a report of his recent Southern trip and the establishing of locals in Florida and North Carolina.

A membership drive was authorized with Rev. E. D. W. Jones as the chairman. Rev. Jones stated that he would carry the work of the Congress to the people of Washington in a week's drive for members, as well as to people in the states.

A committee of five, headed by the president held a conference with Congressman Tinkham, of Massachusetts concerning his resolution introduced in the House on February 5, asking for an investigation by the Census Committee of the House, as to the extent to which the right to vote is denied certain citizens of the United States.

Congressman Tinkham said that he had been here for the past ten years and that he found a maze of red tape and technicalities in every department of the government here. He told of how he had tried to get a bill through Congress to cut down Southern representation for the South's failure to permit the enforcement of the 14th

Amendment. "My bills have died" in the Rules Committee," said Mr. Tinkham, "there is where I have had my hardest fights for my resolutions." He said that the Race Congress could help him by getting in touch with the various members of the Rules Committee of the House and press them to report the resolution out.

6,000 NEGROES HEAR PLEA FOR REPUBLIC

"President" Garvey Addresses
Two Mass Meetings at Madison Square Garden.

WANTS CONGRESS TO HELP

"Diplomatic Corps" Is Presented
and Resplendent Functionaries Parade.

Two mass meetings at which speakers set forth the ambition of the Universal Negro Improvement Association for a black republic in Africa were held yesterday afternoon and last night in Madison Square Garden. A petition urging the President and Congress to aid the enterprise was circulated among the audience.

Marcus Garvey, self-styled Provisional President of Africa, who is out on bail pending an appeal from his conviction of misusing the mails; Surrogate John P. O'Brien and William Sherrill, described on the program as Second Assistant President General, were the chief speakers at the afternoon meeting, which attracted about six thousand.

The African Legion, whose members wore much gold braid and plumage, escorted Garvey in state to the dais. There was a ten-minute parade around the amphitheatre in which the legion, the Royal Guards, the Black Cross Nurses, the Royal Engineering Corps and the Royal Medical Corps participated. The program was interspersed with singing.

Garvey said that the colonization of Africa by the blacks was the one logical solution of the race problem. The Universal Negro Improvement Society, now grown from a few hundred thousand to 3,000,000 members in all parts of the world, urged the United States to join in obtaining a home land for the negro race, he said.

"We negroes are not asking the white man to turn over Europe and America to us," he went on. "We are asking a just and righteous world to restore Africa to her scattered and abused children. We feel that no black man is good enough to rule the white man, and no white man good enough to rule the black man."

Garvey finished with an appeal for funds. Surrogate O'Brien said that the large gathering attested the confidence that the negroes had in Garvey.

At the evening meeting Garvey introduced the members of the diplomatic corps of the so-called African republic to the 10,000 spectators.

MOVE IS ON TO UNIONIZE POSTAL HELP.

Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 29.—An active campaign has been started by the leaders of the National Alliance of Postal Employees to bring into the ranks of the organization all employees of the postal service, to the end that the workers of Uncle Sam may co-operate for their mutual benefit.

The alliance was instituted by the workers in the railway mail service. It functions as do the white unions, and is the only body recognized by the postal authorities. Up until their last biennial meeting membership was offered only to employees of the railway mail service. The convention moved, however, to include all postal employees under civil service. Thus the movement is now to enlist the clerks, letter carriers, laborers and chauffeurs, so that the body, which has already shown so much strength, may be even more effective. Special inducements are being made to workers in the other branches of the service.

The alliance conducts a form of insurance, paying for death, accidental or natural, and for injuries. A. L. Glenn, 424 Houston St., Atlanta, is president; Josiah H. Jones, 4838 Prairie Ave., Chicago, secretary. They desire postal employees to communicate with them.

It can be said to the credit of the alliance that it has had more success fighting discrimination and other evils in the postoffice department than all other agencies combined.

WEALTH, BRAINS, AND CHARACTER OF RACE ATTEND; COOLIDGE IS ENDORSED AND STRONG ADDRESS ISSUED

By Morris

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 11.—The quadrennial convention of the League of America here at noon on yesterday was the greatest meeting since the organization.

46 States Represented

There was a large attendance upon the convention. Forty-six states were represented. As the C. Simmons, put it, "marks, delegates were as far East as Boston and as far West as Los Angeles, Calif., in the person of Joseph Bass, editor of The California Eagle; from as far South as Florida, and as far North as the Canadian line."

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning in the auditorium of Bethel A. M. E. Church by the president of the Lincoln League, Roscoe C. Simmons. After his opening remarks, James G. Gotter, assistant United States Attorney for the northern district of Illinois, delivered the welcome address. Charles H. Calloway, Kansas City lawyer, responded. The Rev. W. W. Lucas, pastor of Institutional A. M. E. Church, was introduced and spoke briefly.

President Simmons then appointed the following committees:

Credentials, J. Finley Wilson, Washington, D. C., chairman.

Address to the Country, Charles A. Cottrill, Toledo, Ohio, chairman.

Ways and Means, Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis, Mo., chairman.

Nominations, R. R. Church, Memphis, Tenn., chairman.

The attention of the convention was then called to the failure of Ohio Republicans to put a colored man on the slate of Coolidge delegates to the National Convention. T. Banks of Dayton, Ohio, the convention authorized a telegram to be sent to Hoke Donithen, the Coolidge campaign manager in Ohio. It was as follows:

"We, the Lincoln League of America in convention assembled, conscious of the increase in the delegated representation of Ohio in the Republican National Convention, urge the propriety of placing a colored member on

the Ohio delegation at large."

John L. Webb, of Hot Springs, Ark., advised the convention that colored Republicans in Arkansas were being ignored. The convention then adopted a resolution, a copy of which was to be sent to H. L. Rummel, Republican National Committeeman for Arkansas, stating that the failure to elect any colored men to membership on the state committee and to give representation to colored Republicans on the delegation to the National Convention "will be detrimental to the best interest of the Republican party throughout the Nation."

The morning session of the convention then adjourned.

President's Address.

On Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the second session of the convention was held.

After the report of the credentials committee, President Simmons began his address to the convention. Seated on the platform were John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, the guest of honor; Medill McCormick, United States Senator from Illinois; Frank P. Litsch, secretary to Mr. Adams; Mrs. Medill McCormick and Miss Edwards, who has charge of the Coolidge campaign work among women in the Chicago headquarters, as well as the most prominent colored members of the convention.

In this setting, Roscoe C. Simmons, as he delivered his address, was at his best. "This convention," he said to "represents the golden heart of the American Negro, who believes in himself, in his country and his countrymen." He paid a glowing tribute to Major John R. Lynch, honorary president of the Lincoln League of America, and reviewed the incidents leading up to his election as temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1884, and in a flight of eloquence he exclaimed that "when I think John R. Lynch is growing old, I remember Perry Howard is still young." At the conclusion he "called the roll of the convention"—the names of delegates of distinction and told of their achievements.

John T. Adams, the guest of honor, was then presented. Mr. Adams' remarks were confined to Abraham Lincoln and an appeal "to aspire to that sterling Republicanism that was laid down for us so clearly by the man we remember now."

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McCormick Speaks.

Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, introduced Senator Medill McCormick. The Senator delivered a wonderful address on present day injustices and the preservation of our liberties, vouchsafed by the Constitution. He said in part as follows:

"There are grave injustices here under a constitution dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. No honest man can assert that everywhere and at all times is equal justice done in this land. But I say to you that I have traveled the world well-nigh all-round and nowhere else in the world under any flag has any such number of men and women of your blood made such progress politically, socially, culturally, as here in America. My friends, I will not argue upon the habitual and almost historic violation of the political rights supposed to be guaranteed to Americans by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; but I say to you that since the signing of the Armistice in almost every quarter of the country—North, East and West as well as South—those other rights of free worship, free assemblage, free speech, of every man freely to pursue his lawful vocation, to enjoy his property lawfully acquired or inherited, are violated either by mobs or officers of the law who have violated the law."

"This is a matter which concerns every American in every state of the United States. For as far as and inasmuch as we consent to the repeated violations of the rights of one citizen, we endanger the rights of every citizen in America."

The president then presented Major John R. Lynch, honorary president of the Lincoln League, who briefly addressed the meeting. After the conclusion of his remarks the convention adjourned until the next morning.

Tuskegee Hospital Discussed.

The sessions on Wednesday were stormy. At the opening the meeting moved off calmly. Conditions in the Virgin Islands were discussed and a

resolution referred to the committee on resolutions.

Homer G. Phillips, of St. Louis, Mo., opened a discussion of conditions at the United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and the storm broke. After Dr. J. L. Leach of Michigan and Lieut. George W. Lee of Tennessee had spoken, Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia obtained the floor.

Mr. Johnson reviewed from the beginning to the present the things that had transpired with reference to this hospital and emphatically declared that Major Moton is opposed to a colored head. Others who spoke were Oscar Adams of Birmingham, Ala., B. M. Roddy of Memphis, Tenn., and Perry W. Howard, special assistant to the Attorney General.

The League went on record as favoring a complete colored personnel and authorized the president to appoint a committee to go directly to the White House and make known the views of the League to the President.

Debate Grows Hot.

A resolution petitioning President Coolidge to correct the wrong done Georgia Republicans by the establishment and recognition of an irregular organization was read by B. J. Davis, editor of The Atlanta Independent, who moved its adoption.

This precipitated a bitter debate on the expediency of the adoption of such resolutions. Homer G. Phillips and Perry W. Howard led the opposition. B. J. Davis and Henry Lincoln spoke in favor of their adoption.

After the debate had waxed extremely hot, the resolutions were referred to a special committee for revision of the language. When the special committee made its report, Mr. Howard gained the floor and in an impassioned speech vigorously opposed the adoption of the resolution. After hours of acrimonious debate, which carried the morning session into the night, and after Henry Lincoln Johnson had made a personal appeal for their adoption, the resolutions as revised were adopted and the convention recessed for half an hour.

Officers Elected.

At the last evening session, the committee on ways and means made its report. After debate it was adopted. Henry Lincoln Johnson then addressed the convention.

The committee on nominations made its report, which was adopted. It provided that the officers of the League should be ex-officio members of the executive committee. The following officers were unanimously elected:

Major John R. Lynch, honorary president; Roscoe C. Simmons, secretary; Henry Lincoln Johnson, secretary; Walter L. Cohen, treasurer; Perry W. Howard, general counsel.

Executive committee: Wayman Wilkerson, Tennessee; chairman; Cornelius R. Richardson, Indiana; Edward

W. Henry, Pennsylvania; Homer G. Phillips, Missouri; Dr. U. G. Mason, Alabama; Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, Ohio; R. R. Church, Tennessee; James B. Grigsby, Texas; George W. Harris, New York; Robert S. Abbott, Illinois; William C. Matthews, Massachusetts; and Charles A. Cottrill, Ohio.

National Committee: Wayman Wilkerson, Tennessee, chairman; George E. Newstette, Alabama; Scipio A. Jones, Arkansas; J. B. Bass, California; J. E. Kefferd, Connecticut; Dr. S. G. Elbert, Delaware; S. D. McGill, Florida; Joseph H. Watson, Georgia; Oscar DePriest, Illinois; George H. Woodson, Iowa; Dr. A. B. Moats, Kansas; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Kentucky; B. V. Baranco, Louisiana; Melvin J. Chisum, Maryland; Dr. Edward Howard, Maine; R. M. Stevens, Massachusetts; Dr. J. L. Leach, Michigan; W. T. Francis, Minnesota; W. L. Mhoon, Mississippi; Charles H. Calloway, Missouri; L. L. Lindsay, Nebraska; Oliver Randolph, New Jersey; Gilchrist Stewart, New York; Charles H. Moore, North Carolina; J. C. Johnson, Oklahoma; E. P. Canady, Oregon; C. C. Kittrell, Pennsylvania; Edward P. Oliver, Rhode Island; A. W. Fite, Tennessee; C. Tiffany Toliver, Virginia; J. A. Josey, Wisconsin; Dr. J. R. Levy, South Carolina; Arthur G. Froe, West Virginia; J. Finley Wilson, District of Columbia; and Hugh Francis, Porto Rico.

On Thursday morning a short extra session was held to complete business. The committee on address to the country made its report. The convention then adjourned to meet in Chicago, Ill., February 12, 1925. There will be a meeting of the executive committee in Cleveland, Ohio, Monday, June 9.

THE LINCOLN LEAGUE.

The Lincoln League is an organization composed of less than ten individuals who desecrate the immortal name of the great emancipator for selfish purposes. These politicians meet every four years on Lincoln's birthday for the sole purpose of impressing the Republican party that they carry the Negro vote of the country around in their vest pockets. The League meetings are not composed of delegated representatives but of hand-picked disciples who are willing to pay their own expenses while the "Big Six" strut around with enough bootie in their pockets to meet their expenses and to have a little left to pay them a good commission for delivering the Negroes to the Republican bosses.

The meetings are but little more than hot air expositions—a con-

tinued fight to keep any sentiment from being expressed unfavorable to the bosses. The leaders come to the meetings with a "cut and dried" program furnished them by the white men who pay their expenses and maintain their offices at great expense for months in advance of the campaign every four years.

The League has no constructive platform or policy—no order of business or regularity—generally a powwow from beginning to the end, with one motive in view,—putting through the program that the Republican bosses have handed them and paid them to put over.

The "Big Six" has the following unwritten program every four years:

First—To impress the Republican party that they own the Negroes and can deliver them in the doubtful states, provided, the party meets the expenses of organization.

Second—That they are the political leaders of the race and the black voters will follow no other.

Third—Control of all campaign funds before conventions.

Fourth—The organization of a Jim Crow annex to the Republican National Committee after the nomination and the distribution of all funds for Negroes, including newspapers.

Fifth—The selection of Negro speakers and preparation of Jim Crow literature for the race.

The League is not a practical body of men, but a set of waiting office holders and seekers looking for a financial lead.

They brought John T. Adams, the most outstanding exponent of lily-whiteism, to Chicago to address the meeting—and fought like dogs to keep any delegate from asking him a question.

Any resolution that looked like it wanted to criticise Mr. Adams was bitterly fought by the leader of the "Big Six," who was the only man to vote against the Ben Davis resolution, which took to task lilywhiteism in general and John Adams in particular for the outrages perpetrated against the Georgia organization and the treatment of Henry Lincoln Johnson as National Committeeman. But the resolution was overwhelm-

ingly passed when Ben Davis threatened to expose a Negro Teapot Dome in which the "Big Six" was taking down big money a month from John Adams.

In order to keep Mr. Adams from being questioned in open meeting, the President of the League appointed a committee to wait on him at his hotel the next day—Oscar DePriest, of Chicago was Chairman. When the committee was asked for its report Wednesday morning, the chairman stood in his place and said: "We cannot make a report—our discoveries are so startling, disgraceful and humiliating that we deem it best for the race and the party that we make no report—but will be glad to report our findings to any delegate attending the League—that the effect of our findings, in the judgment of the committee, would ruin some of the officers of the League and destroy its usefulness; and we do not want to open up another Teapot Dome." So, the committee never reported, and the convention adjourned without knowing what the discoveries were and who used the oil from the black Teapot Dome.

The President declined to appoint a committee to take the Ben Davis resolution to the President. He also declined to appoint a committee to lay the Tuskegee Hospital situation before the President. In other words, in every instance in which the "Big Six" were defeated the President badly double-crossed his own League and failed to carry out its instructions. The League got away from the "Big Six" and they had no control of it. It was the last act of the convention Wednesday which endorsed Mr. Coolidge; and that endorsement was only half-hearted—while the representatives were in favor of Mr. Coolidge, they wanted to rebuke the men who showed that they were such pliable tools in the hands of the bosses and willing to mislead our entire race for a political advantage for themselves.

LINCOLN LEAGUE IN STORMY SESSION

Ben Davis' Resolutions Are Met With Vigorous Protest From Leaders

"More Teapot Domes To Be Exposed" Editor of Atlanta Independent Shouts, Attacking Opponents of Bill Against "Lily-Whiteism."

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 21.—The Lincoln League held its "Big Six" on the fourth floor auditorium of Big Bethel. Early Tuesday morning Roscoe Simmons opened the barrage by attacking the Lincoln League, followed by an "attack" from the Georgia organization. On Wednesday Ben Davis, the editor of the Atlanta Independent, threw a bomb into the ranks of the irregulars when he brought forth a formidable set of resolutions, charging the Republican National Committee with everything in general, lily-whiteism in particular, not forgetting a few stabs at the political caucus of John T. Adams, man of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Davis "missed" once Matthews, of Boston, a barometer of prominence and politics, let Henry Lincoln Johnson received at the "cat out of the bag." The resolutions were endorsed by the committee; of the "I can't understand what the committee means by supporting resolutions of this kind at this time. They know a committee waited on Mr. Adams this morning at the Blackstone hotel. That committee has not reported. Hold up these resolutions until the committee reports. These men know this; they have betrayed the committee."

Mr. Davis said: "Yes, I know about the committee. I wanted to bring it up last night when Mr. Adams was here, but you said don't 'insult' our guest. Now it is before you. Some of you have gone down there and told Mr. Adams what you could do with this convention."

Mr. Johnson then asked Mr. Matthews a very pointed question: "Do you not know that Mr. Adams is holding out against me?" "Yes," said Mr. Matthews, "I know all that."

Mr. Davis said: "There are some more 'teapot domes' to be exposed." Mr. Matthews: "Tell it all, then!" Oscar De Priest spoke against presenting the resolutions. He said: "I talked with Mr. Adams, and he said some things I will not tell you here. But I served notice on him

that if he cannot give us what we want, we are going to the White House."

Perry Howard then asked to be heard.

"The people want these resolutions. Let's pass them, but first give them to a special committee to redress them in proper form. You know we can call a man bad names, if we know how to put it in proper words, and he will think you are praising him. That's what we should do to these resolutions."

A special committee, including Ben Davis, E. W. Henry, Jos. G. Carter, Mrs. Lethia Fleming, Oscar Adams, Attorney Homer Phillips and Attorney W. C. Matthews, brought in the rewritten resolutions which passed by a large majority. It was at the close of this session Calvin Coolidge was endorsed for President. The motion was made by Henry Lincoln Johnson and seconded by Mrs. Lethia Fleming, of Ohio.

LINCOLN LEAGUE DARTS

The Lincoln League had about 47 state banners, but the delegates represented didn't require half that number.

Favorite expressions:
Roscoe Simmons: "This is the Lincoln League!" (As if you might forget.)
Charles Cottrell: "With unanimous consent..."
Attorney Willis (Detroit): "Not so much wind-jamming."

Special Quadrennial Stew!
Ingredients
Beef—R. S. Abbott.
Pork—W. Clarence Matthews.
Onions—Henry Lincoln Johnson.
Tomatoes—Roscoe Simmons.
Green Peppers—Attorney Homer Phillips.
Carrots—Perry Howard.
Salt—"Old Greenbacks."
Red Pepper—Ben Davis.
Water—"Fellow, Lower Down."
(Thickening) Flour—Bob Church.
Served hot until November, 1924.
Henry Lincoln Johnson, head chef;
Roscoe Simmons, head waiter.

The Lincoln League Addresses Country

(Special to The Independent.)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—The address to the country adopted by the convention of the Lincoln League of America is one of the strongest papers that organization ever drew. The committee was headed by Charles Cottrell, of Ohio, and the address follows:

"The Lincoln League of America, in regular assembled convention, reiterates its principles as thus far pronounced. They are:

"The rights of men in the United States as well as the right of man abroad.

"The equality of all men of all bloods and races, and the joint ownership of the United States by those who have defended it; by those who discovered and developed its resources.

"Belief in the future of the American Negro as an American; determination to remain under the flag made sacred by our blood and fight it out; pride in our achievements that answers all who revile us.

"The membership of the Lincoln League is composed of native Americans, whose ancestry found life in the death of Lincoln.

Political Allegiance.

"The Lincoln League reaffirms its allegiance to that political party which gave Lincoln to the world and a race to liberty.

"In its efforts to train and educate a race—thirteen million strong—in the spirit of the American Government and in respect for the orderly progress, the Lincoln League strives to vindicate the sword of Grant and the pen of Lincoln.

"The Lincoln League finds pleasure in the character of Calvin Coolidge, President of our country. He represents the conscience of the Nation. He stands for the spirit of our Government.

"The Lincoln League calls upon

the race it represents to stand for the political equality of the sexes. Government; to stand for all the law including the Eighteenth Amendment.

"The Lincoln League calls on its fellow-citizens also to stand for the law and behind the Government; to stand for the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments as well as the Eighteenth.

"We speak a race to its opportunities and a Nation to its duties. We speak the race represented by the Lincoln League to be patient and we speak those who control the Government to be just.

Free Ballot.

"The Lincoln League believes in a free ballot—a ballot as free in Alabama as in Massachusetts. This nation cannot endure with some of its citizens enfranchised and many of its citizens disfranchised. The future of this Republic stands upon the restoration of the ballot to those from whom it was taken in the heat and passion of revenge.

"The Lincoln League speaks the heart of this nation to unlock the door of the jim crow car. Efforts to humiliate Americans because of their color must eventually lead to efforts to humiliate Americans because of their religious belief.

Migration.

"Thousands of American Negroes are changing their habitation. Some say changes are unwise and many say it will do the people good. It is the belief of the Lincoln League that it is always in order for people to flee oppression and to make it to the place where their children can be free and their women enjoy the protection of decent society.

"The refusal of the South to allow the Negro to participate in the Government he is taxed to maintain and the injustice of the South that herds the Negro in the jim-

row car is an invitation to the Negro race to rise and flee. A people cannot always bear oppression.

Sex Equality.

"The Lincoln League believes in the political equality of the sexes. Those who make a home ought to be quick to make a Government. Those who gave birth to men should be expected to give birth to ideas upon which Government of men must rest.

"There is no North; there is no South. There should not be. Therefore, the law should not be sectional. Those who live in one state should feel as secure in life and property as those who live in another. Upon that rock the Lincoln League stands.

"We believe in the flag of our country. We stand upon the Constitution. Behind us is the declaration of independence. We wear before all men the Emancipation Proclamation. The story of the American Negro gives language to merit and his achievements lend phrases to all who deserve. We live in fondest gratitude to the philanthropists and benefactors who gave us light and learning after Lincoln and Grant had given us law and liberty. Among all there is no American beyond us in the spirit of patriotism and in the do and dare of battle whenever the foe shall come.

"We love freedom for all—for those who have worn the shackles of slavery no more than for those who once imposed the shackles of slavery.

"These are our principles and our declarations. We dedicate ourselves to the first purpose that drew us together—To secure to those for whom Lincoln died all Lincoln died to secure."

THE LINCOLN POLITICAL LEAGUE TAKES PERMANENT FORM, SENATOR M'CORMICK DELIVERS ADDRESS

Tuskegee Government Hospital Given Airing; League on Record for Negro Personnell.

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15.—Attracted by the magnetic personalities of an inner circle of brilliant, battle-scarred veterans of Republican party strife, the Lincoln League of America, as represented by forty-six states, drew itself together and became Chicago's guest for three days this week in its second quadrennial convention.

The league sessions were opened on the eve of the birth of the great man after whom it is named and whose principles it purports to further, Abraham Lincoln.

Roscoe Simmons, founder and president, using the talismanic names of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry W. Howard, Robert R. Church and a score of others called together a rejuvenated league into which it was sought to breathe a new spirit, healthier and more lasting.

The purpose of the league convention was purely political. The object of the League, as a working organization, are purely political. The league fathers, geniuses and nestors, believe mainly in those results obtained for the race through the ballot.

As ever, Simmons was the power. Eloquent, witty comical (the word is right, Simmons best friends hesitating to decide as to whether he be great leader or great clown), he kept his hosts together. He was defiant and confident. Time and time again he repeated to his legionnaires, "We have a convention. The Lincoln league never dies. Arkansas are you there? Massachusetts? Missouri and Homer Phillips? Georgia and Ben Davis? Ohio and Cotirell?"

Thus he marshalled his cunning battalions. Arrayed in front were the great and near great of a vast audience. Gracing the broad pulpit of famous Mother Bethel were other great, and near great black and white Americans. As the proud orders of Simmons, the orator, tactician, general were issued, John T. Adams chairman of the Republican national committee; Medill McCormick, United States

senator from Illinois; his wife, daughter of the famous Mark Hanna, and the manager of the Coolidge women forces in Illinois, listened and marked the response to the general's command. Simmons found the armpits of his vest and the audience roared and yelled with pride, great pride.

The league worked. It strove for

The league worked. It strove for delegates might take word off to their constituencies. Thus on the first day it moved to suspend the rules and demand of the Ohio state republican committee that a Negro be included among the delegates to the convention in Cleveland. The rules were suspended, a resolution passed and telegraphed, and Cottrell made to feel glad. Webb, of Arkansas, financier, politician, took the state of Helena and Elaine to heart, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, whose wishes were orders to his confreres, urged that the rules be again suspended in favor of the open convention passing another such resolution. The convention obeyed and similar word was sent to Rammel, of Arkansas.

There were speeches. Cotter, James A. Cotter, assistant United States District Attorney for the northern district of Illinois, welcomed the league to the city. Calloway, the rector mentor from Kansas City, acknowledged the welcome. And there were speeches and speeches and spellbinders. Then at evening. Simmons again, Abbott and Defender fame and of Simmons' faith McCormick, Adams, Lynch, John R. Lynch, former member of Congress and many other things, all speaking of how good they were, of how good the others were, of how little they were, and then and on. There was laughter, applause. There was whispering. There were eyes narrowed and mouths wide open. Grumbling turned its back. The Lincoln League of America was in convention assembled and dissent was ashamed.

What did they do? They resolved. And thus: "That Tuskegee government hospital be named immediately with a Negro personnell; that the joint ownership of the United States by the men who have defended it. discovered

and developed its resources, be recognized; that the league, as a league, should reaffirm its allegiance to the party of the immortal Lincoln; that the league express its pleasure in the character of Calvin Coolidge and endorse him as representing the conscience of the nation; that the Negroes of America stand for the law and government of the land, including the 18th amendment; that the Lincoln League call upon the Negro's fellow citizens (meaning white) to also stand for the law and government of the land, including the 14th and 15th amendments; that the country be reassured of the faith of the league in a free ballot and of the impossibility of the future progress and happiness of the country as long as the complete right of suffrage is not restored to those from whom it was taken in the heat of passion and revenge; that the Jim Crow car be abolished; that migration be not discouraged; that southern treatment of the Negro invites him to flee the section; that political equality of the sexes be recognized; and that the Lincoln league express to white America its appreciation of the long line of benefactors and philanthropists who have helped to make the progress of the race in America possible."

The league closed its meeting on Wednesday night with the selection of officers, executive and national committees. They are as follows: Major John R. Lynch, ex-M. C., honorary president; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, president; Henry Lincoln Johnson, secretary; Walter L. Cohen, treasurer; Perry W. Howard, general counsel.

Executive committee: Wayman Wilkerson, chairman; C. R. Richardson, Indiana; Edward W. Henry, Pennsylvania; Homer G. Phillips, Missouri; Dr. U. G. Mason, Alabama; Mrs. Alethia Lleming, Ohio; R. R. Church, Tennessee; James B. Grigsby, Texas; George W. Harris, New York; William G. Matthews, Massachusetts; Robert S. Abbott, Illinois.

National committee: Alabama, Oscar W. Adams, Birmingham; Arkansas, Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock; California, J. B. Bass, Los Angeles; Connecticut, J. E. Kifford, Waterbury; Delaware, Dr. S. G. Elbert, Wilmington; Florida, S. D. McGill, Jacksonville; Georgia, Joseph Watson, Albany; Illinois, Oscar De Priest, Chicago; Iowa, Geo. H. Woodson, Des Moines; Kansas, Dr. A. B. Boats, Leavenworth; Kentucky, Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort; Louisiana, B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge; Maryland, Melvin Chisum, Salisbury; Maine, Dr. Edward Howard, Portland; Massachusetts, R. M. Stevens, Pittsfield;

Michigan, J. Leonidas Leach, M. D., Flint; Minnesota, W. Y. Francis, St. Paul; Mississippi, W. G. Moon, Jackson; Missouri, Chas. Galloway, Kansas City; Nebraska, L. L. Lindsay, Lincoln; New Jersey, Oliver Randolph, Newark; New York, Gilchrist Stewart, New York City; North Carolina, Chas. H. Moore, Greensboro; Ohio, Chas. A. Cottrill, Toledo; Oklahoma, J. C. Johnson, Wewoka; Oregon, E. P. Canady, Portland; Pennsylvania, C. C. Kittrell, Erie; Rhode Island, Edw. P. Oliver, Providence; Tennessee, A. W. Fite, Nashville; Virginia, Tiffany Hanna, Roanoke; Wisconsin, J. A. Josey, Madison; South Carolina, Dr. J. R. Levy; West Virginia, Arthur I. Froe, Washington; District of Columbia, J. Finley Wilson, Washington; Porto Rico, Hugh Francis, San Juan.

Forty-six States Send Delegates to Lincoln League Convention

Addressed by Chairman of the Republican National Committee and Many Noted Race Men.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—(By the Associated Negro Press).—Attracted by the magnetic personalities of an inner circle of brilliant, battle-scarred veterans of the Republican party, the Lincoln League of America, as represented by forty-six States, threw itself together and became a reality for the first time in its second quadrennial convention.

The league sessions were opened on the date of the birth of the great man after whom it is named and whose principles it purports to further. Abraham Lincoln.

As ever, Roscoe Conkling Simmons, founder and president, was the power. Eloquent, witty, comical (the word is right, Simmons' best friends hesitating to decide as to whether he be great leader or great clown), he kept his hosts together. He was defiant and confident. Time and time again he repeated to his legionnaires: "We have a convention! The Lincoln League never dies! Arkansas, are you there? Massachusetts? Missouri and Homer Phillips? Georgia and Ben Davis? Ohio and Cottrill?"

Thus he marshalled his cunning battalions. Arrayed in front were the great and near-great of a vast audience. Gracing the broad pulpit of the famous Greater Bethel were other great and near-great, black and white Americans. As the proud orders of Simmons, the orator, tactician, general, were issued, John T. Adams, Chairman of

the Republican National Committee; Medill McCormick, United States Senator from Illinois; his wife, daughter of the famous Mark Hanna, and the manager of the Coolidge women forces in Illinois, listened and marked the response to the general's command. Simmons found the armpits of his vest and the audience roared and yelled with pride, great pride.

The league worked. It strove for concrete accomplishments which the delegates might take word of to their constituencies. Thus, on the first day it moved to suspend the rules and demand of the Ohio State Republican Committee that a Negro be included among the delegates to the convention in Cleveland. The rules were suspended, and the Negro was included. The delegates to the convention in Cleveland, Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort, Kentucky; Louisiana, B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge; Maryland, Melvin Chisum, Salisbury; Maine, Dr. Ed Webb, Portland; Massachusetts, R. M. Stevens, Pittsfield; Elaine to heart, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, whose wishes were orders to his conferees, urged that the rules be again suspended in favor of the open convention passing another such resolution. The convention obeyed and similar word was sent to Remmel of Arkansas.

What did they do? They resolved; and thus: "That Tuskegee be manned immediately with a Negro personnel; that the joint ownership of the United States by the men who have defended it, discovered and developed its resources, be recognized; that the league, as a league, should reaffirm its allegiance to the party of the immortal Lincoln; that the league express its pleasure in the character of Calvin Coolidge, and endorse him as representing the conscience of the nation; that the Negroes of America stand for the law and government of the land, including the 18th Amendment; that the Lincoln League call upon the Negro's fellow citizens (meaning white) to also stand for the law and government of the land, including the 14th

and 15th Amendments; that the country be reassured of the faith of the league in a free ballot and of the impossibility of the future progress and happiness of the country as long as the complete right of suffrage is not restored to those from whom it was taken in the heat of passion and revenge; that the Jim Crow car be abolished; that migration be not discouraged; that Southern treatment of the Negro invites him to flee the section; that political equality of the sexes be recognized, and that the Lincoln League express to white America its appreciation of the long line of benefactors and philanthropists who have helped to make the progress of the race in America possible."

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National Committee — Alabama, George E. Newstelle, Montgomery; Arkansas, Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock; California, J. B. Bass, Los Angeles; Connecticut, J. E. Kifford, Waterbury; Delaware, Dr. S. G. Elbert, Wilmington; Florida, S. D. McGill, Jacksonville; Georgia, Joseph Watson, Albany; Illinois, Oscar De Priest, Chicago; Iowa, Geo. H. Woodson, Des Moines; Kansas, Dr. A. B. Boats, Leavenworth; Kentucky, Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort; Louisiana, B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge; Maryland, Melvin Chisum, Salisbury; Maine, Dr. Ed Webb, Portland; Massachusetts, R. M. Stevens, Pittsfield; Michigan, J. Leonidas Leach, M.D., Flint; Minnesota, W. Y. Francis, St. Paul; Mississippi, W. G. Moon, Jackson; Missouri, Chas. Galloway, Kansas City; Nebraska, L. L. Lindsay, Lincoln; New Jersey, Oliver Randolph, Newark; New York, Gilchrist Stewart, New York City; North Carolina, Chas. H. Moore, Greensboro; Ohio, Chas. A. Cottrill, Toledo; Oklahoma, J. C. Johnson, Wewoka; Oregon, E. P. Canady, Portland; Pennsylvania, C. C. Kittrell, Erie; Rhode Island, Edw. P. Oliver, Providence; Tennessee, A. W. Fite, Nashville; Virginia, Tiffany Hanna, Roanoke; Wisconsin, J. A. Josey, Madison; South Carolina, Dr. J. R. Levy; West Virginia, Arthur I. Froe, Washington; District of Columbia, J. Finley Wilson, Washington; Porto Rico, Hugh Francis, San Juan.

COMMENDS COOLIDGE TO RACE VOTERS

(Special to The Eagle.) Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—The Lincoln League of America—the one national political organization of colored Americans—set a precedent at its convention last week by endorsing President Coolidge for nomination and election.

The resolution of endorsement was offered by Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia. The motion to adopt was seconded by the Hon. C. Fleming, of Cleveland, Ohio. When Roscoe C. Simmons put the question, it went through with a whoop.

In the meantime, Hiram Johnson sympathizers but they knew it would be useless to talk "Johnson" in a Lincoln League convention since Johnson recently opposed the restoration of the rights of Southern colored Republicans in the National Convention.

The resolution was vigorously supported by Perry W. Howard, E. W. Henry, W. C. Matthews, J. B. Bass, Scipio A. Jones, Walter L. Cohen, R. R. Church, Charles H. Calloway and others. It is as follows:

"The Lincoln League of America, in regular convention assembled, on this the birthday of the father of the Republican party, Abraham Lincoln, congratulates the Republican party and the country that in these troublesome times of confusion upon having as the chief magistrate of this country a man unexcelled in sincerity, in statesmanship and in courage—Calvin Coolidge, President of the United States; and the convention aforesaid hereby endorses the candidacy of Calvin Coolidge for the Republican nomination for President of the United States of America and commends to our citizens in all sections of our country to join in and help nominate and elect him because of his fitness for the Presidency at this hour and because of his high and lofty Christian character."

Nooe, Bessie Smith, B. O. Slaughter, Elvira Payne, Nellie Layton, N. Clark Smith, Helen Sayre, Corrine Anderson, L. M. Covington, Annie M. Smith, Viola Harper, Floy Clements, Ruth Mitchell, and Roberta Cole were out in full force.

POSTAL ALLIANCE
EXTENDS SERVICE

Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 31—(By the Associated Negro Press). — An active campaign has been started by the leaders of the National Alliance of Postal Employees to bring into the ranks of the organization all employees of the postal service to the end that the Negro workers of Uncle Sam may co-operate for their mutual benefit.

The alliance was instituted by the workers in the railway mail service. It functions as the white unions and is the only body recognized by the postal authorities. Up until their last biennial meeting last year it had been the rule to admit to membership only employees of the railway mail service. The convention moved, however, to include all postal employees under civil service. Thus the movement is now on to enlist the clerks, letter carriers, laborers and chauffeurs, so that the body, which has already shown so much strength, may be even more effective.

Special inducements are being made to workers in these other branches of the service.

The alliance conducts a form of insurance, paying for death, accidental or natural, and for injuries. A. L. Glenn, 424 Houston street, Atlanta, is president. Josiah H. Jones, 4338 Prairie avenue, Chicago, secretary. They desire postal employees to communicate with them.

It can be said to the credit of the alliance that it has had more success in fighting discrimination and other evils in the Postoffice Department than all other agencies combined.

Greatest Gathering in History of Organization Adopts Resolutions of Loyalty to G. O. P. Calling For Negro Personnel at Tuskegee Hospital, And For Complete and Equal Suffrage For Race

(A. N. P.)
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 23—Attracted by the magnetic personalities of an inner circle of brilliant, battle-scarred veterans of Republican party strife, the Lincoln League of America, as represented by forty-six states, drew itself together and became Chicago's guest for three days this week in its second quadrennial convention.

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The purpose of the league convention was purely political. The objects of the League, as a working organization, are purely political. The league fathers, geniuses and nestors, believe mainly in those results obtained for the race through the ballot.

As ever, Simmons, was the power. Eloquent, witty, comical (the word is right, Simmons best friends hesitating to decide as to whether he be great leader or great clown), he kept his hosts together. He was defiant and confident. Time and time again he repeated to his legionnaires, "We have a convention. The Lincoln league never dies. Arkansas are you there? Massachusetts? Missouri and Homer Phillips? Georgia and Ben Davis? Ohio and Cottrell?"

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Illinois, listened and marked the response to the general's command. Simmons found the armpits of his vest and the audience roared and yelled with pride, great pride. The league worked. It strove for concrete accomplishments which the delegates might take word off to their constituencies. Thus on the first day it moved to suspend the rules and demand of the Ohio state republican committee that a Negro be included among the delegates to the convention in Cleveland. The rules were suspended, a resolution passed and telegraphed, and Cottrell made to feel glad. Webb, of Arkansas, financier, politician, took the state of Helena an Elaine to heart, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, whose wishes were ordered to his conference, urged that the rules be again suspended in favor of the open convention passing another such resolution. The convention obeyed and a similar word was sent to Rummel of Arkansas.

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Thus he marshalled his cunning battalions. Arrayed in front were the great and near great of a vast audience. Gracing the broad pulpit of famous Mother Bethel were other great and near great, black and white Americans. As the proud orders of Simmons, the orator, tactician, general, were issued, John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican national committee; Medill McCormick, United States senator from Illinois; his wife, daughter of the famous Mark Hanna, and the manager of the Coolidge women forces in

ed its back. The Lincoln League of America was in convention assembled and dissent was ashamed. What did they do? They resolved And thus: "That Tuskegee be named immediately with a Negro personnel; that the joint ownership of the United States by the men who have defended it, discovered and developed its resources, be recognized that the league, as a league, should reaffirm its allegiance to the party of the immortal Lincoln; that the league express its pleasure in the character of Calvin Coolidge, and endorse him as representing the

conscience of the Nation; that the Negroes of America stand for the law and government of the land, including the 18th amendment; that the Lincoln League call upon the Negro's fellow citizens (meaning white) to also stand for the law and government of the land, including the 14th and 15th amendments; that the country be reassured of the faith of the league in a free ballot and of the impossibility of the future progress and happiness of the country as long as the complete right of suffrage is not restored to those from whom it was taken in the heat of passion and revenge; that the Jim Crow car be abolished; that migration be not discouraged; that southern treatment of the Negro invites him to flee the section; that political equality of the sexes be recognized; and that the Lincoln League express to white America its appreciation of the long line of benefactors and philanthropists who have helped to make the progress of the race in America possible."

The league closed its meeting on Wednesday night with the election of officers, executive and national committees. They are as follows: Major John R. Lynch, ex-M. C., honorary president; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, president; Henry Lincoln Johnson, secretary; Walter L. Cohen, treasurer; Perry W. Howard, general counsel.

Executive committee: Waymar Wilkerson, chairman; C. R. Richardson, Indiana; Edward W. Henry, Pennsylvania; Homer G. Phillips, Missouri; Dr. W. G. Mason, Alabama; Mrs. Alethia Fleming, Ohio. R. R. Church, Tennessee; James B. Griggs, Texas; George W. Harris, New York; William C. Matthews, Massachusetts; Robert S. Abbott, Illinois.

National Committee: Alabama; George E. Newstelle, Montgomery; Arkansas; Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock; California, J. B. Bass, Los Angeles; Connecticut, J. E. Kifford, Waterbury, Delaware, Dr. S. G. Elbert, Willington; Florida, S. D. McGill, Jacksonville; Georgia, Joseph Watson, Albany; Illinois, Oscar De Priest, Chicago; Iowa, Geo. H. Woodson, Des Moines; Kansas, Dr. A. B. Leayenworth; Kentucky; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort; Louisiana, B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge; Maryland, Melvin Chisum, Salisbury; Maine, Dr. Edward Howard, Port-

land; Massachusetts, R. M. Stevens, Pittsfield; Mich., J. Leonidas Leach, M. D., Flint; Minnesota, W. Y. Francis, St. Paul; Mississippi, W. G. Moon, Jackson; Missouri, Chas. Calloway, Kansas City; Nebraska, L. Lindsay, Lincoln; New Jersey, Oliver Randolph, Newark; New York, Gilchrist Stewart, New York City; North Carolina, Chas. H. Moore, Greensboro; Ohio, Chas. A. Cottrill, Toledo; Oklahoma, J. C. Johnson, Wewoka; Oregon, E. P. Canady, Portland; Pennsylvania, C. C. Kittrell, Erie; Rhode Island, Edw. P. Oliver, Providence; Tennessee, A. W. Fite, Nashville; Virginia, Tiffany Toliver, Roanville, Va., Wisconsin, J. A. Josey, Madison; South Carolina, Dr. J. R. Levy; West Virginia, Arthur I. Free, Washington; District of Columbia, J. Finley Wilson, Washington; Porto Rico, Hugh Francis, San Juan.

National Organization-1924

VA. LETTER CARRIERS ASSOCIATION FORMED

ing the Convention; thanking local citizens.
The Convention dinner was Washington, Ed. Bowman, J. Walker and Trinton Cornick.

Delegates From Various Cities of State Meet Here And Pool Interests.

PORTSMOUTH CITY
—Miss Marjory Jones, of Washington is visiting her aunt, Mrs. J. W. Lassiter in Nelson street.

RACE CONGRESS TO FINANCE BUREAU

Staff will keep Race informed on important political topics

The National Race Congress in its ninth session at Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, this city this week, voted to establish an information and service bureau of it. This bureau is to watch the legislative machinery and look after the race's interests.

It also agreed to organize a women's auxiliary. Mrs. Gabrielle Pelham is to take an active part in organizing this branch. The Congress met with a definite program and altho the delegations have been small, much work has been accomplished. In establishing the bureau referred to, it will render the race tangible service.

The Congress also determined that it will push the enforcement of all the amendments to the constitution; it will urge the elimination of the photograph with the application for a civil service position; and it will ask the president to issue an executive order doing away with segregation in the departments of the government in Washington.

Many notable men have addressed the Congress at this session. Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, delivered the welcome address on behalf of the Commissioners of the District. Dr. C. Cain, of which the Rev. T. S. Harten Somerville, of Portsmouth, who has

been called to Boston, Mass., delivered a powerful discourse on "Occupy Until I Come."

Mr. Walter J. Millard, field secretary of the league on proportional representation, enlightened the Congress on the possibilities of this subject. Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York told of his bill before Congress to create an interracial commission to look after the welfare of the Negro in this country. Dr. J. C. Austin of Pittsburgh, made a strong address supporting the Bureau.

Music for the sessions have been furnished by the choir of Mt. Carmel Church and the Amphion Glee Club. The Women's session on Thursday afternoon was well attended and the addresses pointed and pertinent to the general question of law enforcement. Friday was given over to winding up of the business sessions and the election of officers.

Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University does not agree with Mr. Marcus Garvey that a man's father in heaven should be of the same color of his father on earth. He says that God is a spirit and without color. Perhaps. It is an accepted fact, however,

that every race and nationality has aspired after a spiritual and cultural philosophy of its own, except the white races, which have accepted the discarded spiritual and cultural philosophy of the Ham-Semites in the Jewish dispensation. The tendency of minorities is to accept the spiritual and cultural philosophy of the majority in any time and place. American Negroes and those under domination of the majority white races in the West Indies and Africa necessarily conform to this tendency and lose their racial identity in so doing.

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION

UNITY FOR RIGHTS CONVENTION TO END

Three-Days' Session Spent in Discussion of Colored Voters' Use of Ballot.

To-night, at Holy Trinity Baptist Church, DeKalb avenue near Frank-

American Unity for Rights Convention, called by the National Equal Rights League at its seventeenth annual meeting to get a decision by the race as to the best use of the race's ballot to do away with race discrimination and injustice, will close its three days' session with a public mass meeting. Addresses will be made by the president, Dr. William A. Sinclair, of Philadelphia; W. W. Spencer, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Blanche Harris, of Newark, N. J.; Prof. Nelson Williams, of Virginia; William Monroe Trotter, of Boston, and J. L. Neill, of Washington, D. C.

At this mass meeting the political recommendation to the race as to the best party to vote for from a racial standpoint, upon which the several hundred delegates from more than thirty States have been chiefly deliberating for two days, will be read by the Rev. T. S. Harten, of Brooklyn, and also the race programme of political demand for justice.

At to-day's morning session the convention acted upon the reports of its committees on finance, publicity, anti-lynching and anti-segregation and league work. This afternoon at the last executive session of the three-day meeting officers will be elected and the address to the country, which contains the voting recommendations, will be finally adopted.

Yesterday a memorial resolution was adopted on the death of Emory T. Morris, of Cambridge, Mass., member of the league's national executive committee for Massachusetts. Last night at the second public mass meeting addresses on voting for rights were made by the Rev. George Frazier Miller, of Brooklyn, a La Follette supporter; the Rev. L. C. Newby, of Connecticut, a Coolidge advocate; Mrs. W. O. Taylor, of Massachusetts; Dr. George E. Cannon, of New Jersey; the Rev. B. W. Swain, of Massachusetts; T. B. Allen of Manhattan; J. W. Lancaster, of Connecticut; Albert G. Wolff, of Boston, and the Rev. W. C. Brown, of Brooklyn. Prayer was offered by the national chaplain, the Rev. J. W. Hill, of Massachusetts.

BIG LEAGUE CONVENTION

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND MUCH EARNEST WORK BEING DONE AT 17TH ANNUAL MEETING IN BROOKLYN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1924.—The second day of the three-day Colored Race Convention, called by the National Equal Rights League at its 17th annual session in Holy Trinity Baptist church, to make the race's decision on the best use of the Colored American vote to secure justice and also to formulate the united race demands, closed tonight with the second public mass meeting, and a large attendance of Colored citizens.

The convention began Wednesday morning with Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair of Philadelphia, presiding, and J. L. Neill, Esq., of Wash, D. C., as secretary. After reading the call, committees were appointed on Address to the Country, finance, credentials, public-

ity, programs and nomination of officers. Delegates from all states reported local conditions and the efforts made by the race against delay of Equal Rights. Free expression on the political situation by followers of all the parties, featured Wednesday night's mass meeting.

The executive day's sessions yesterday were devoted to partial reports of committees and discussion, of which political party the race should support in this presidential campaign. A committee was sent out to formulate the majority decision and to draw up the official race program of demands with instructions to report tomorrow morning, at which time the election of officers will take place. Among the speakers that night were: Rev. Mobry of Connecticut, Rev. B. W. Swain of Massachusetts, Mrs. Blanche Harris of N. J., Rev. T. S. Harten of Brooklyn, Rev. Nelson Williams of Va., Rev. George Frazier Miller of N. Y., M. W. Spencer of Wash., D. C., W. M. Trotter of Mass., Mrs. W. O. Taylor of Mass., Dr. Wm. A. Sinclair of Phil.

SIMMONS SWAYED MAGIC WAND AT LINCOLN LEAGUE SESSIONS; REPUBLICAN LEADERS PRESENT

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Chicago, Ill.,—Attracted by the magnetic personalities of an inner circle of brilliant, battle-scarred veterans of Republican party strife, the Lincoln League of America, as represented by forty-six states, drew itself together and became Chicago's guest for three days last week in its second quadrennial convention.

The league sessions were opened on the date of the birth of the great man after whom it is named and whose principles it purports to further. *Abraham Lincoln*

Roscoe Simmons, founder and president, using the talismanic names of Henry Lincoln Johnson, Perry W. Howard, Robert R. Church and a score of others, called together to rejuvenated league into which it was sought to breathe a new spirit, healthier and more lasting. *2-23-24*

The purpose of the league convention was purely political. The objects of the league, as a working organization, are purely political. The league fathers, geniuses and nestors, believe mainly in those results obtained for the race through the ballot.

As ever, Simmons, was the power. Eloquent, witty comical (the word is right, Simmons' best friends hesitating to decide as to wheather he be great leader or great clown), he kept his hosts together. He was defiant and confident. Time and time again he repeated to his legionnaires, "We have a convention; The Lincoln league never dies; Arkansas are you there? Massachusetts? Missouri and Homer Phillips? Georgia and Ben Davis? Ohio and Cottrell?"

Simmons Master Tactician.

Thus he marshalled his cunning battalions. Arrayed in front were the great of a vast audience. Gracing the broad pulpit of famous Mother Bethel were other great and near great, black and white Americans. As the proud orders of Simmons, the orator, tactician, general, were issued. John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican national committee; Medill McCormick, United States senator from Illinois; his wife, daughter of the famous Mark Hanna, and the manager of the Coolidge women forces in Illinois, listened and marked the response to the general's command. Simmons found the armpts of his vest and the audience roared and yelled with pride, great pride.

The league worked. It strove for

concrete accomplishments which the delegates might take word off to their constituencies. Thus on the first day it moved to suspend the rules and demand of the Ohio state republican committee that a Negro be included among the delegates to the convention in Cleveland. The rules were suspended, a resolution passed and telegraphed, and Cottrell made to feel glad. Webb, of Arkansas, financier, politician, took the state of Helena and Elaine to heart, and Henry Lincoln Johnson, whose wishes were orders to his confreres, urged that the rules be again suspended in favor of the open convention passing another such resolution. The convention obeyed and similar word was sent to Rammel of Arkansas.

Many Speeches Delivered.

There were speeches. Cotter—James A. Cotter—assistant United States District attorney for the northern district of Illinois, welcomed the league to the city. Calloway, the Rector mentor from Kansas City, acknowledged the welcome. And there were speeches and speeches and spellbinders. Then at evening, Simmons again, Abbott of Defender fame and of Simmons' faith, McCormick, Adams, Lynch, John R. Lynch, former member of congress and many other things, all speaking of how good they were, of how good the

others were, of how little they were, and then and on. There was laughter, applause, there was whispering, there were eyes narrowed and mouths wide open, grumbling turned its back. The Lincoln League of America was in convention assembled and dissent was named.

Many Matters Discussed.

What did they do? They resolved. And thus: "That Tuskegee be named immediately with a Negro personnel; that the joint ownership of the United States by the men who have defended it, discovered and developed its resources, be recognized; that the league *Lincoln League* should reaffirm its allegiance to the party of the immortal Lincoln; that the league express its pleasures in the character of Calvin Coolidge and endorse him as representing the conscience of the Nation; that the Negroes of America stand for the law and government of the land, including the 18th amendment; that the Lincoln League call upon the Negro's fellow citizens (meaning white) to also stand for law and government of the land, including the 14th and 15th amendments; that the country be reassured of the faith of the league in a free ballot and of the impossibility of the future progress and happiness of the country as long as the complete right of suffrage is not restored to those from whom it was taken in the heat of passion and revenge; that the Jim Crow car be abolished; that migration be not discouraged; that southern treatment of the Negro invites him to flee the section; that political equality of the sexes be recognized; and that the Lincoln League express to white America its appreciation of the line of benefactors and philanthropists who have helped to make the progress of the race in America possible." *2-23-24*

Official Family Elected.

The league closed its meeting on Wednesday night with the election of officers, executive and national committees. They are as follows: Major John R. Lynch, ex-M. C., honorary president; Roscoe Conkling Simmons, president; Henry Lincoln Johnson, secretary; Walter L. Cohen, treasurer; Perry W. Howard, general council.

Executive committee: Wayman Wilkerson, chairman; C. R. Richardson Indiana; Edward W. Henry, Pennsylvania; Homar G. Phillips, Missouri; Dr. W. G. Mason, Alabama; Mrs. Alethia Fleming, Ohio; R. R. Church, Tennessee; James B. Grigsby, Texas; George W. Harris, New York; William C. Matthews, Massachusetts; Robert S. Abbott, Illinois.

National Committeemen.

National Committee; Alabama, George E. Newstelle, Montgomery; Arkansas, Scipio A. Jones, Little Rock; California, J. B. Bass, Los Angeles; Connecticut, J. E. Kifford, Waterbury; Delaware, Dr. S. G. Elbert, Wilmington; Florida, S. D. McGill, Jacksonville; Georgia, Joseph Watson, Albany; Illinois, Oscar DePriest, Chicago; Iowa, Geo. H. Woodson, Des Moines; Kansas, Dr. A. B. Boats, Leavenworth; Kentucky, Dr. E. E. Underwood, Frankfort; Louisiana, B. V. Baranco, Baton Rouge; Maryland, Melvin Chisum, Salisbury; Maine, Dr. Edward Howard, Portland; Massachusetts, R. M. Stevens, Pittsfield; Michigan, J. Leonidas Leach, M. D., Flint; Minnesota, W. Y. Francis, St. Paul; Mississippi, W. G. Moon, Jackson; New Jersey, Oliver Randolph, Newark; New York, Gilchrist Stewart, New York City; North Carolina, Chas. H. Moore, Greensboro; Ohio, Chas. A. Cottrell, Toledo; Oklahoma, J. C. Johnson, Wewoka; Oregon, E. P. Canady, Portland; Pennsylvania, C. C. Kittrell, Erie; Rhode Island, Edw. P. Oliver, Providence; Tennessee, A. W. Fite, Nashville; Virginia, Tiffany Tolliver, Roanoke; Wisconsin, J. A. Josey, Madison; South Carolina, Dr. J. R. Levy; West Virginia, Arthur I. Froe, Washington; District of Columbia, J. Finley Wilson, Washington; Porto Rico, Hugh Francis, San Juan.

The Lincoln League Holds Its Second Quadrennial Meet

By MORRIS BROWN.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 15.—The second quadrennial convention of the Lincoln League of America came to a close here at noon on yesterday. It was the greatest meeting since the League's organization.

46 States Represented.

There was a large attendance upon the convention. Forty-six states were represented. As the president, Roscoe C. Simmons, put in his opening remarks, delegates were present from as far East as Boston in the person of Mr. Clarence Matthews and his delegation; from as far West as Los Angeles, California, in the person of Joseph Bass, editor of The California Ea-

gle; from as far South as Florida, and as far North as the Canadian line." *2-21-24*

The convention was called to order at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning in the auditorium of Bethel A. M. E. Church by the president of the Lincoln League, Roscoe C. Simmons. After his opening remarks, James G. Cotter, Assistant United States Attorney for the northern district of Illinois, delivered the welcome address. Charles H. Calhoun, Kansas City lawyer, responded. The Reverend W. W. Lucas, pastor of Institutional A. M. E. Church, was introduced and spoke briefly.

President Simmons then appointed the following committees: Credentials: J. Finley Wilson,

Washington, D. C., chairman.

Address to the Country: Charles A. Cottrill, Toledo, Ohio, chairman.

Ways and Means: Homer G. Phillips, St. Louis, Mo., chairman.

Nominations: R. R. Church, Memphis, Tenn., chairman.

The attention of the convention was then called to the failure of Ohio Republicans to put a colored man on the slate of Coolidge delegates to the National Convention by E. T. Banks, of Dayton, Ohio. The convention authorized a telegram to be sent to Hoke Donithen, the Coolidge campaign manager in Ohio. It was as follows:

"We, the Lincoln League of America in convention assembled, conscious of the increase in the delegated representation of Ohio in the Republican National Convention, urge the propriety of placing a colored member on the Ohio delegation at large. 2-21-24

John L. Webb, of Hot Springs, Ark., advised the convention that colored Republicans in Arkansas were being ignored. The convention then adopted a resolution, a copy of which was to be sent to H. L. Remmel, Republican National Committeeman for Arkansas. Stating that the failure to elect any colored men to membership on the state committee and to give representation to colored Republicans on the delegation to the National Convention "will be detrimental to the best interest of the Republican party throughout the Nation."

The morning session of the convention then adjourned.

President's Address.

On Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock the second session of the convention was held.

After the report of the credentials committee, President Simmons began his address to the convention. Seated on the platform were John T. Adams, chairman of the Republican National Committee, the guest of honor; Medill McCormick, United States Senator from Illinois; Frank P. Litsert, secretary to Mr. Adams; Mrs. Medill McCormick, and Miss Edwards, who has charge of the Coolidge campaign work among women in the Chicago headquarters, as well as the most prominent colored members of the convention.

In this setting, Roscoe C. Simmons, as he delivered his address was at his best. "This convention," he said, "represents the golden heart of the American Negro, who believes in himself, in his country and his countrymen." He paid a glowing tribute to Major John R. Lynch, honorary president of the Lincoln League of America, and reviewed the incidents leading up to his election as temporary chairman of the Republican National Convention in 1884. And in a flight of eloquence he exclaimed that "when I think John R. Lynch is growing old, I remember Perry Howard is still young." At the conclusion he "called the roll of the convention"—the names of delegates of distinction and told of their achievements.

John T. Adams, the guest of honor was then presented. Mr. Adams' remarks were confined to Abraham Lincoln and an appeal "to aspire to that sterling Republicanism that was laid down for us so clearly by the man we remember now."

McCormick Speaks.

Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, introduced Senator Medill McCormick. The Senator delivered a wonderful address on present-day injustices and the preservation of our liberties vouchsafed by the Constitution. He said in part as follows:

"There are grave injustices here under a constitution dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal. No honest man can assert that everywhere and at all times is equal justice done in this land. But I say to you that I have traveled the world well-nigh all-round and nowhere else in the world under any flag has any such number of men and women of your blood made such progress politically, socially, culturally and economically as here in America.

My friends, I will not argue upon the habitual and almost historic violation of the political rights supposed to be guaranteed to Americans by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments; but I say to you that since the signing of the armistice in almost every quarter

of the country—North, East and West as well as South—those other rights of free worship, free assemblage, free speech, of every man freely to pursue his lawful vocation, to enjoy his property lawfully acquired or inherited, are violated either by mobs or officers of the law who have violated the law.

"This is a matter which concerns every American in every state of the United States. For in so far and inasmuch as we consent to the repeated violations of the rights of one citizen, we endanger the rights of every citizen in America."

The president then presented Major John R. Lynch, honorary president of the Lincoln League, who briefly addressed the meeting. After the conclusion of his remarks the convention adjourned until the next morning.

Tuskegee Hospital Discussed.

The sessions on Wednesday were stormy. At the opening the meeting moved off calmly. Conditions in the Virgin Islands were discussed and a resolution referred to the committee on resolutions.

Homer G. Phillips, of St. Louis, Mo., opened a discussion of conditions at the United States hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and the storm broke. After Dr. J. L. Leach, of Michigan, and Lieut. George W. Lee, of Tennessee, had spoken, Henry Lincoln Johnson, of Georgia, obtained the floor.

Mr. Johnson reviewed from the beginning to the present the things that had transpired with reference to this hospital and emphatically declared that Major Moton is opposed to a colored head. Others who spoke were Oscar Adams, of Birmingham, Ala., B. M. Roddy, of Memphis, Tenn., and Perry Howard, special assistant to the attorney general.

The League went on record as favoring a complete colored personnel and authorized the president to appoint a committee to go directly to the White House and make known the views of the League to the President.

Debate Grows Hot.

A resolution petitioning President Coolidge to correct the wrong

done Georgia Republicans establishment and recognition of an irregular organization was read by B. J. Davis, editor of The Atlanta Independent, who moved its adoption.

This precipitated a bitter debate on the expediency of the adoption of such resolutions. Homer G. Phillips and Perry W. Howard led the opposition. B. J. Davis and Henry Lincoln Johnson spoke in favor of their adoption.

After the debate had waxed extremely hot, the resolutions were referred to a special committee for revision of the language. When the special committee made its report, Mr. Howard gained the floor and in an impassioned speech vigorously opposed the adoption of the resolution. After hours of acrimonious debate, which carried the morning session into the night, and after Henry Lincoln Johnson had made a personal appeal for their adoption, the resolutions as revised were adopted and the convention recessed for half an hour.

Officers Elected.

At the last evening session, the committee on ways and means made its report. After debate it was adopted. Henry Lincoln Johnson then addressed the convention.

The committee on nominations made its report, which was adopted. It provided that the officers of the League should be ex-officio members of the executive committee. The following officers were unanimously elected:

Major John R. Lynch, honorary president; Roscoe C. Simmons, president; Henry Lincoln Johnson, secretary; Walter L. Cohen, treasurer; Perry W. Howard, general counsel.

Executive Committee: Wayman Wilkerson, Tennessee, chairman; Cornelius R. Richardson, Indiana;

Edward W. Henry, Pennsylvania; Homer G. Phillips, Missouri; Dr. U. G. Mason, Alabama; Mrs. Leola C. Fleming, Ohio; R. R. Church, Tennessee; James B. Grigsby, Texas; George W. Harris, New York; Robert S. Abbott, Illinois; William C. Matthews, Massachusetts, and Charles A. Cottrill, Ohio.

National Committee: Wayman Wilkerson, Tennessee, chairman; George E. Newstelle, Alabama; Scipio A. Jones, Arkansas; J. B. Bass, California; J. E. Kefferd, Connecticut; Dr. S. G. Elbert, Delaware; S. D. McGill, Florida; Joseph H. Watson, Georgia; Oscar De Priest, Illinois; George H. Woodson, Iowa; Dr. A. B. Moats, Kansas; Dr. E. E. Underwood, Kentucky; B. V. Varanco, Louisiana; Melvin J. Chisum, Maryland; Dr. Edward Howard, Maine; R. M. Stevens, Massachusetts; Dr. J. I. Leach, Michigan; W. T. Francis

POSTAL EMPLOYEES GAIN RECOGNITION.

Washington, D. C., July 30.—(By the Associated Negro Press)—No organization of the nation's postal employees enjoys a greater respect of the heads of the postal service than the National Alliance of Postal Employees. This organization is comprised of the Negro employees in this branch of the national service and is duly recognized as a very effective factor in maintaining a high degree of efficiency and a more than respectable position for character and general integrity. 8-2-24

The organization is a self-helping body which provides accident and death insurance for its members, as well as definite protective measures in relation to their various employments in the postal service. From July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924, the organization issued policies to 763 new members, thereby bringing the total membership up to more than 1,400. Nine death claims amounting to \$2,700 were paid during this period, accident claims reached the sum of \$2,182.12. The total assets of the Alliance are stated to be \$21,000.00.

The headquarters of the organization are in Atlanta, Ga., the present officers are: A. L. Glenn, president, Atlanta, Ga.; H. H. Ateman, vice president, Memphis, Tenn.; Josiah H. Jones, secretary, Chicago, Ill.; W. H. Reeves, treasurer, Atlanta, Ga.; and W. H. Bass, auditor, Little Rock, Ark.

SOCIOLOGISTS

TO MEET

Washington, D. C., N. T. Service)—The Washington Conference on the Race Problem will meet on Monday, September 22, at Frelinghuysen University. Jesse Lawson is president; Kelley Miller, lecturer.

RACE WOMAN AT INT. LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

Is only representative of the
Race at big Conference

Mrs. Ida Perry-Johnson of 522 Bowen Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, was the sole delegate of color to attend the International League for Peace and Freedom held at the Washington Hotel, 15th and F Streets, Northwest, April 30 to May 7, 1924. Mrs. Johnson was the delegate from the Attillia Protective Association of 3724 Michigan Blvd., Chicago. She was scheduled to make one address to the League, but so well did she present her subject on Thursday afternoon, May 1, that she was, by special request, invited to make another address that evening, and on the following day, she was one of five ladies who were selected to broadcast through the Washington Radio Corporation in the interest of the League.

Every country and nation on the globe of much size or note with the single exception of Russia was represented in this Congress. Many of the delegates were graduates from the Universities of Berlin, Denmark, Vienna, and any number of other great schools. Mrs. Johnson deserves great credit for so well representing our group.

Mrs. Johnson was entertained while in Washington by Attorney and Mrs. J. Franklin Wilson, and Mrs. James F. Bundy. She left for Baltimore Philadelphia and New York on May 7th, and will return to Chicago from the latter place. Mrs. Johnson is the wife of a grandson of the late Bishop B. T. Tanner, and while in Philadelphia will be the guest of her husband's sister, Mrs. Sadie D. Harrison.

Mrs. Johnson visited Howard Uni-

versity and Freedmen's Hospital last Monday and had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Dean Geo. W. Cook, Dr. Thos. W. Turner and a number of the teachers.

RACE CONGRESS NAMES CHISUM

National Body To Open
Headquarters In D. C.

With Marylander
As Secretary

JERNAGIN RE-ELECTED

Washington Pastor Again to
Head Congress For The
Next Year

Washington, D. C., May 7. More than a thousand dollars was raised by the National Race Congress, which met here last week, to establish a General Headquarters. J. Chisum is the newly elected Executive Secretary. Delegates were present from twenty-nine States representing a membership of upward a hundred thousand. Place of next meeting was not fixed. This was the ninth annual gathering.

Among the resolutions adopted was one to PROMOTE BETTER INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS, and another to strive for a complete enforcement of the Constitution to the end that colored people the entire country over may enjoy their right of franchise. And perhaps the most significant resolution to systematically make a fight here in Washington before the Congress for a reduction of Southern representation in the National Congress of Southern States where the black people are disfranchised.

The officers elected were: president, Dr. Wm. H. Jernagin; vice-president, Dr. J. U. King; recording secretary, Rev. C. C. Somerville; assistant secretary, Miss D. E. Harris; treasurer, C. H. Welcher, national lecturer, S. J. Edwards; official reporter, Charles Stewart; sergeant-at-arms, Rev. W. J. Winston; treasurer Defense Fund, Dr. John R. Hawkins; attorney J. Lois Taylor; executive secretary, Melvin J. Chisum; president Women's Auxiliary, Mme. Gabrielle Pelham.

Dr. Ferris Suing for \$2,800 Salary From U. N. I. A.

William H. Ferris, former assistant to President General Marcus Garvey of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, Tuesday joined the ranks of former officers of the body, who are suing for alleged unpaid salary.

Ferris says in his complaint filed in the County Clerk's office he was selected at the August, 1921, convention in Harlem at a salary of \$6,000 a year to begin November 1 following.

He declares he received \$2,200 and that \$2,800 is owing him, as he worked until August 31, 1922.

The papers were served on the association at its offices at 56 West 135th street by Elie Garcia, a former officer, who also sued the association. They were received, says Garcia's affidavit of service, by Chancellor Clifford S. Bourne.

NATIONAL ASSO. OF TAILORS AND DRESSMAKERS TO MEET

Atlantic City, N. J.—The National Association of Negro Tailors and Dressmakers of America will hold its Fifth Annual Session here August 4th, 5th and 6th.

The session will open at ten o'clock Monday morning, August 4th with a welcome address by the Mayor of the city. The welcome address will be responded to by Charles W. Long of Philadelphia, Pa.

At 2 P. M. on Tuesday August 5th, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary Treasurer of Howard University, will deliver the principal address of the entire session. Dr. Scott will be introduced by Mr. M. K. Tyson of Burlington, N. C.

Mr. Charles H. Taft, President of the white tailors association will also be on the program.

Elaborate arrangements are being perfected by the local committee and all indications point to a large attendance upon the morning of the opening, 10 A. M. August 4th. D. A. Baillie is President of the Atlantic City Local Exchange.

Edward G. Gonzales, Supervising General Officer of the Association, is putting forth every effort to make the assembly a success.

During the sessions a number of officials will be heard from including President B. A. Jones, of Chicago; M. K. Tyson, Secretary, of Burlington, N. C.; W. S. Sparrow,

First Vice-President, of Boston; George E. Reynolds, Honorary President, of Philadelphia; Hon. George H. Mitchell, Attorney for the Association, of Greensboro, N. C.; James R. Jones, Treasurer, Ala.; T. M. Harrison, Assistant Secretary, of Philadelphia; E. C. Howard, Assistant Supervising General Officer, of Washington, D. C.; E. H. Clark, of New York City, Chairman of the Executive Committee. Clark has been spoken of as the next Chief Executive.

MRS. ANNA L. WILLIAM GARVEY AND AFRICA

Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Consul General in the United States, has announced through the Press throughout the country that no person under the auspices of the Garvey movement in the United States will be allowed to land in Liberia. This coming through Consul-General Lyon is the fait of the Liberian government.

Garvey tells his deluded followers that he will take them to Africa and repossess its rich lands. Liberia is the only country in Africa under

Negro control, and free from the domination of the white man except Abyssinia. So where will Garvey now take his back to Africa crowds?

It is time for these people to wake up and realize that Garvey can do nothing for them except to get their hard earned savings and make promises.

Negroes have been duped sufficiently to come to their senses and quit following self-seeking agitators like Garvey.

AUGUST 5, 1924

Negro Tailors Setting Styles

See Little Change in Men's
Dress—Doubt Shirts
Will Be Short

There will be but little change in the style of men's clothing the coming season," said C. E. Howard, a delegate to the National Association of Negro Tailors and Dressmakers of America, which opened its fifth annual convention at the Asbury M. E. church yesterday. "We have gone as far as possible in the line of style. Men's styles reached the point of exaggeration with the advent of the 'jazz' model suit. The 'collegiate' model will come into popular vogue the coming year. The trousers will be made still wider than the present vogue. In order that these trousers may be worn correctly, suspenders will supplant the belt. The coats will be large and full but fitting the shoulders snugly and hanging loose at the hips. In fact, it looks as though every man today is trying to forsake pretentiousness in style and demands plannings."

"Contrary to reports from Paris, I believe the women will wear such skirts longer and wider this winter," said Mrs. Katherine Johnson, of this city, and who is taking an active part in the convention. "The next spring will bring a shorter dress to vogue. That is the way style seems to run, first short and then long," she concluded.

The convention opened yesterday and will continue till Wednesday. Last night the delegates were presented with a key to the city by Richard S. Allen, a representative of Mayor Bader. Dr. Emmett Scott, of Howard university, also addressed the gathering. About 100 delegates are attending the convention.

ATLANTIC CITY N J PRESS
AUGUST 6, 1924

Emmett Scott Addresses Negro Style Convention

Deals With Organization,
Unity and Co-operation
Before National Tailors
and Dressmakers' Association in Session Here

BY R. T. LOCKETT
1711 Arctic av.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-

treasurer of Howard university, Washington, D. C., and recognized as one of the foremost leaders of his race, delivered the chief address of the fifth annual convention of the National Negro Tailors and Dressmakers' association which held its first session Monday night at Asbury M. E. church.

Organization, unity and co-operation were dealt with at length by the eminent Washington leader and scholar. Dr. Scott told the assembly of the peculiar advantage of

Negro artisans in every line of endeavor in this country as compared to that of foreign countries. While he did not deal in personalities, the former special assistant to Secretary of War Newton D. Baker during the recent war, flayed the advocates of the "Back-to-Africa" movement, adding that America is the home of the Negro and that he defied anyone in Africa, Europe, Asia or America to prove to him that Africa is the land of his fathers, and that the Negro is as truly an American, both by tradition and patriotic service, as any other group. His speech sparkled with wit and literary gems and was the brightest spot of the convention.

Yesterday morning the convention went into business matters of the association and short addresses on different phases of the trade were made by leaders in the profession including Mrs. Annie M. Howard, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Annie Proves, of Washington; H. K. Burton, of Baltimore; E. C. Howard, of Washington, and others. Another business session will be held this morning at the church when national officers will be elected and a place chosen for the meeting next year.

Tonight the convention will wind up with a fashion show and reception at the Waltz Dream when the latest in feminine and masculine attire will be displayed by models. Dancing will follow the style parade.

The Real Necessity Of Organizations Among Negro Postal Employees

By A. L. GLENN
President National Alliance of
Postal Employees
Associated Negro Press

Of the millions of people in the world no two are exactly alike; each individual is a little world in himself with his own ideas, preferences, tastes and activities. Almost every man has certain ideas about the betterment of the social family, but in a democracy it is necessary to get support of those views from fellow beings, in order that out of group discussions there may follow concentrated activity. Practically all reforms in governmental, spiritual and civic activities now enjoyed by civilized people, may be traced to a single person who conceived the ideals and won others to his viewpoints; then occurred a unity of thought and effort (now called organization), which eventually led to victory.

In America and many other parts of the world, organized labor has played a tremendous part in bettering the condition of those who toil. It even keeps a watchful eye lest encroachments be made on their welfare. While some of their tactics might be questionable and inexpedient, none will deny that organization, the primary requisite, is the

basis of their achievements. By and to identify members of our race. At through this medium, the workers' present you are required to submit a needs, desires and ambitions have photograph along with your application received respectful hearings in the union and when appointments are made councils of both capital and authority. the photographs accompany the list On the other hand, large employers of eligibles. You know the result, and manufacturers have united for What are you going to do about it? certain purposes. One result of this is it not my fight and yours? It may union is that the aggregation of not reach you but it strikes your capital is largely responsible for the brother; it is a matter of conditions commercial and economic progress and not individuals. It is very com- that has been made in this country. forcing to know that in seeking a Reduced to simple terms, all of this correction of these evils, we have means only, that labor and capital, the active or silent support of every employer and employee "talk it over," fair minded citizen of this country, with the dominating idea of humane Most of these hurtful conditions pre-treatment and consideration of the vail because we did not protest—if "greatest good to the greatest num- so it was very weak. What, then is ber." 7-23-24 the remedy?

The Post Office Department is the A strong national body to keep largest single business in the world, constant vigil over the welfare of employing as it does more than even the humblest black postal em- 350,000 men and women. There are ployee! One that will know no com- national organizations among the promise as between right and wrong; employees of the several branches of one that will appeal to the righteous the postal service through which the spirits of American citizens for views of the employees are repre- equality of all men before the law; sented. During the past quarter cen- an organization which seeks no spec- tury these organizations have fos- ial favors for its membership, but tered, and secured passage of, more which only asks fair representation, and a square deal; one which does progressive legislation in Congress not cater to "red" propaganda but than all other efforts combined. seeks by just means the welfare of Their object is not only the welfare of all postal workers. It is to these pur- and stability of the postal service it- poses that the Nat'l. Alliance of Post- al Employees has dedicated itself.

There are over 20,000 Negroes in the postal service. About 20% of this number is directly represented by the national postal organizations; the remainder being represented or unrepresented by "proxy." But unfortunately the Race question has entered most of these organizations with the result that either definite limitations have been fixed for us or we are absolutely ignored. Another and very notable consequence of this condition from the Department because these organizations did not speak for us. Postal laws are applicable to all employees regardless of race, and we should make it known promptly when they are misapplied or our rights are ignored. It is therefore necessary that there be a means of joint expression to acquaint the department and others with our needs and grievances. Individual protests and the clamors of small groups do not impress officials so thoroughly as do the stentorian cries of a united national body.

Under no circumstances should segregation be approved. If all white or colored men choose a certain work assignment let it be so; but we protest all unwritten laws which try to compel segregation. We do not suggest the idea by maintaining a separate postal organization, a condition not of our making faces us and as men, we should accept the challenge. In nearly every division of the R. M. S., a separate register of names of colored clerks is kept. Why? In most post offices, the same, or other distinguishing marks are used